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SERIAL NUMBER FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 08/178,463 01/06/94 WILSON W 20264034US1 **EXAMINER** GOLDBERG, J 12M2/0412 WILLIAM S. FEILER MORGAN & FINNEGAN **ART UNIT** PAPER NUMBER 345 PARK AVE. NEW YORK, NY 10154 1205 DATE MAILED: 04/12/94 This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application. COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Responsive to communication flied on 1/6/94 This action is made final. This application has been examined A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire____ _ month(s), __ days from the date of this letter. Fallure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. 133 THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION: Part I 2.

Notice re Patent Drawing, PTO-948. 4. Notice of informal Patent Application, Form PTO-152. ☐ Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes, PTO-1474. **SUMMARY OF ACTION** are pending in the application. 1. 1 Claims Land 3-11 Of the above, claims ___ are withdrawn from consideration. 2. Ciaims __ are allowed. 1 Claims 1 and 3-1/ ☐ Claims _ are objected to 6. Claims are subject to restriction or election requirement. This application has been filed with informal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which are acceptable for examination purposes. 8. Formal drawings are required in response to this Office action. 9. The corrected or substitute drawings have been received on ___ . Under 37 C.F.R. 1.84 these drawings are acceptable. not acceptable (see explanation or Notice re Patent Drawing, PTO-948). 10. The proposed additional or substitute sheet(s) of drawings, filed on ____ _____ has (have) been approved by the examiner. disapproved by the examiner (see explanation). 11. The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ _____, has been 🔲 approved. 🔲 disapproved (see explanation). 12. Acknowledgment is made of the claim for priority under U.S.C. 119. The certified copy has 🔲 been received 🗆 not been received been filed in parent application, serial no. _ __ ; filed on __ 13. \square Since this application appears to be in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of potential 35 U.S.C. § 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claims 1-4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over the Rowinsky et al reference. The Rowinsky et al teaches the applicant's of taxol for 24 hours at 200-250mg/m² by i.v. infusion. Applicants are employing taxol for 96 hours at 140mg/m² by i.v. infusion. The different is in the number of hours. In view of this, one skilled in the art could be motivate to employ the i.v. infusion of the prior art for a long period of time in the absence of a side-by-side comparison.

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Claims 1 and 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as the disclosure is enabling only for claims limited in accordance with the disclosure at pages 1-10 of the specification. See M.P.E.P. §§ 706.03(n) and 706.03(z). The term "cancer" in claims 1 and 2 lacks clear exemplary support in the specification as filed.

35 U.S.C. § 101 reads as follows:

"Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefore, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title".

Claims 1 and 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because there is insufficient evidence of record demonstrating that applicants' taxol is effective for treating cancer broadly in human patients.

Claims 1-4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 1-4 are improperly drawn to two different steps. The step of preparing a infusion solution and the step of infusion. The terms "in excess of 24 hours" in claim 1, 3 and 4 and "at least 96 hours" in claims 2-4 is indefinite in failing to recite an upper limit.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Examiner Goldberg at telephone number (703) 308-1235.

GOLDBERG:tce

November 23, 1992

JERONE D. GOLDBERG

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